

## **Number of 1 Bits** [\(View\)](#)

Write a function that takes an unsigned integer and returns the number of '1' bits it has (also known as the [Hamming weight](#)).

### **Note:**

- Note that in some languages, such as Java, there is no unsigned integer type. In this case, the input will be given as a signed integer type. It should not affect your implementation, as the integer's internal binary representation is the same, whether it is signed or unsigned.
- In Java, the compiler represents the signed integers using [2's complement notation](#). Therefore, in **Example 3**, the input represents the signed integer. `-3`.

### **Example 1:**

**Input:** `n = 00000000000000000000000000001011`

**Output:** `3`

**Explanation:** The input binary string `00000000000000000000000000001011` has a total of three '1' bits.

### **Example 2:**

**Input:** `n = 000000000000000000000000000010000000`

**Output:** `1`

**Explanation:** The input binary string `000000000000000000000000000010000000` has a total of one '1' bit.

### **Example 3:**

**Input:** `n = 11111111111111111111111111111101`

**Output:** `31`

**Explanation:** The input binary string `11111111111111111111111111111101` has a total of thirty one '1' bits.

### **Constraints:**

- The input must be a **binary string** of length `32`.